AWFUL STORMS

BWEEPING THROUGH THE COUNTRY.

Breat Bestruction of Life and Property in th Northwest-Whole Towns and Villages Sent Whirling in the Air-Au Unroofing Time in Treaton.

Stoux Cirry, June 25.—A report was received at Banborn station, on the St. Paul and Milwaukee road, twenty miles east of Hospers, Iowa, that Primghar, Iowa, was wrocked by the storm, and six people injured. Primghar, lows, is eight miles south of Sauborn, and is the county seat of O'Brien County. It has about three hundred in-O'Brion County. It has about three hundred inhabitants. Surgeons from Sanborn have gone to
Primghar. A farmer came to Ppencer, a station
two sty miles cast of Sanl orn, with the report that
in bis neighborhood six persons were killed and
forty injured. It is believed at Spencer that forty
dwellings have been blown down in that county
(Clay). Every effort has been made to get something definite, but the wires along that road were
down early in the day, then working badly and
mononized by relivoad business.

St. Patt., June 23.—A special from Spencer, Iowa,
to the Floner Fress, received late last hight, says:
A cyclone passed through this vicinity last night.
It struck this town and did much damage, miroofing buildings, tearing up sidewalks, and blowlog down residences, barms and business blocks,
in the southern sart of Clay County it blow down
liventy houses, killed five people, and injured
about wenty five.

Dusuges, lowa, June 23.—R ports of the cyclone

about twenty five.

Dunugue, Iowa, June 25.—R ports of the cyclone at Emmettdung, Iowa, telegraphed from Fort Dedge yesterday afternoon, prove to be grantly axasgerated. There was a severe storm and four or five buildings were blown down, but no one was killed.

sxaegerated. There was a sovere storm and four ar five buildings were blown down, but no one was killed.

Atsords, lowa, June 25.—Twenty homes were demonshed, and five persons were killed, and iwenty-live injured in the southern pert of Clay County by the hurricane yesterday. In Fenton lownship, Kosauth County, the house of William Myers was blown down, and all the members of the family were hurt.

Sioux City, lowa, June 25.—Further reports show that the cyclonic hurricane which wrecked Primphar struck Hesper's, fifty miles fortheast of Sioux City, at 6a m., and destroyed the Presbyteian Chu ch, school-house, carpenter-shop, and two ny-five residences and burns. It hasted only fifteen minutes. Henry Gaule, a farmer, was fatally finjured. The course appeared to be from west to east, in a path about five miles wide, for fifteen miles. Eighteen freight-cars of the Chicago and St. Paul Raimoad were turned upside down, and the depot and adjoining warehouses were lifted from their foundations, carried ten to twenty feet, and hadly wrecked. A peculiarity of the storm was that the wind entirely missed some buildings in its path while destroying others. The less is too widespread to be closely estimated. In Hosper's atone it is probably \$15,000. Outside the village about twenty-five houses and barns were destroyed.

INDIANATOLIS, IND., June 25.—A severe winds for clock this evering, doing considerable damage to trees and buildings. The steeple of St. Paul Episcopal Cathedral was blown down, and fell Dirough the roof, damaging the church several thousand dollages. A colored boy was fatally injured by ay an ice-house being blown down upon him.

in.

CHRICKEE, IOWA, June 25.—A wind and rain corn yesterday morning did considerable damage it and near Feterson, and south and north of leere. At Peterson, a store, four or five dwellings, and two staties were blown down. Four miles both of there four farm houses were leveled, tilling a woman and child and wounding several others. A few miles this side several more farm in sees were leveled and others damaged. At sutherland, three stores, a blacksmith shop and sevon or eight dwellings went down. There are rumors of other damage in the surrounding sountry.

seven or eight dwellings went dawn. There are rumors of other damage in the surrounding country.

ORAHA, Neb., June 25.—A severe wind and rain at rm passed from the central to the eastern partion of the State this afternoon. Damage from hall to the crops is reported in four counties. In this city the damage is estimated at \$00,000. Two tracknown were killed at Talmadge.

Daviestort, Jowa, June 25.—The heaviest rain storm known for years began at 8 o'clock lest evening and continued twenty-four hours. Nearly all the railroads have suffered from washouts. The Mississippi has risen nincicen inches.

Stoux Citry, Jowa, June 25.—A Journal special from Emmetsburg gives particulars of the wind storm there yesterday morning. The cyclone struck the town from the west and partied at the west side of the town, one; are going case, the other southeast. The large new schoolhouse was totally wrecked. Many store frouts were blown down and several buildings were wrecked. The turn-table of the Eurifugton Railroad was torn up and smashed, iron rods several inches in diameter were broken and twisted. Many smill residences and numerous barns were blown to atoms. Several recisous were badly injured, but no one was killed. The loss in the town is about \$25,000. In the country many farm houses, barns, and school-houses, were blown down, and three children were badly hurt. Some cattle and horses were killed by lightning. Rain fell heavily during the storm.

Thestron, N. J., June 25.—This city was visited

storm. The roofs of the Globe Rubber Company's building, the Titus Woolen Mill, and a number of dwellings in different parts of the city were blown off. No one was injured so far as ascertained.

Arrest of a Murderer.

Monusrows, N. J., June 25.—Sheriff Howell arrived in town at midnight last night, having with him James Treglawn, who murdered Minnle Chirgwin at Port Oram, on Tuesday night. Treg-Chirgwin at Port Oram, on Tuesday night. Treglawn spent Tuesday night and all of Wednesday in the woods in the vicinity of Woodport, and when pressed by hunger appealed to a farmer for food, finally hiring with him. He said that he had been engaged in a shooting scrape at Port Oram, and upon the farmer visiting Newton, Sussex County, he first learned of the murder; and, reading a description of the murderer as telegraphed to the Arsociated Press from here on Thursday, recognized his new farm hand as the man. So Treglawn's arrest was effected and the Marristewn authorities were notified, resulting in his lodgment in juli in Newton, whence he was brought by Sheriff Howell in a carriage last night, the sheriff deeming it unwise to come by the cars, as at Dover a large and rough crowd from Port Oram assembled on the arrival of the evening train from Newton, who would no doubt have made a desperate effort to lynch Treglawn, had it not been for the foresight of the sheriff.

Masous Observing An Anniversary.

Philadelphia, June 25.—The sesqui-centennial of the founding of Masoury in this State was celebrated Saturday. There was a parade on Broad street, composed of eight divisions, numbering in all 6,000 men. There were present many visiting lodges from this State, and representatives from the Grand Ledges of New Jersey, Maryland, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Oblo, and the District of Columbia. While the procession under General Hartranfi was marching out Broad street the Grand Lodge work into sea-doning the Temple. After the opening, Samuel B. Dick, Grand Master, made an address, stating the purpose of the ceremonic of the day. The ceremonies at the Academy of Music were opened with prayer. Grand Master Samuel B. Dick delivered an address of welcome, and G. vernor Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, spoke on "Masonry and fit relations to the outer world." Other addresses were size made, and the intervals were occupied by a chorus of male voices and a cantata "to the Sons of Art." Masous Observing An Anniversary.

A Terrible Ballway Accident.
Sr. Paul, June 25.—An accident occurred yesterday on the St. Paul and Manitoba Railway,

ninely-three miles from this city, causing the death of at least twelve persons, and doubtless others whose bodies have not been discovered. A work train of twenty-two cars, while running about eighteen miles an hour, jumped the track on an embankment about ten seet high and rolled down into a pool of stagnant water eight feet deep. On the train were Swedish and Nerwegiau laborers. So far, twelve dead bodies have been taken out and eight wounded, two mortally. The angineer, George Floody, is anposed to be dead under the wreek. The firsman was wounded, but will recover. It is believed that more bodies will be recovered when the wreek is cleared. A special train with physicians and supplies has been sout to the place. ninety-three miles from this city, causing the

Baltimong, June 25.—An inquest was held Satur-day afternoon on the body of Bernard McNally, who diel Friday from a sword wound indized who died Friday from a sword wound inflicied by one of a party of colored men returning from Camp Agains on Wednesday evening last. Several members of Lincoln Post, G. A. R., were summoned to testify at the inquest, and when they reached the police station George H. Brightman (colored), vice commander of that post, was identified as the nearly who infliced the wound. He had been described by acceral of those who were with McNaily when the difficulty occurred. The Jury randered a variety that McNaily died of a sword wound inflicted by Brightman, and the concerned committed the accused to await the action of the grand jury on the charge of murder.

Is Howgate Murdered?
ATLANTA,GA., June 22.—At Ty Ty Mr. J. T. Mound,
proprieter and editor of the Ecto, was arrested on the charge of murdering a tramp six weeks ago. Mound is a young man of good character. The evidence is circumstantial. The tramp was in the neighborhood several days, and gave different

It is thought at Ty Ty that this statement was true, There is great excitement. No motive is known why Mound should alli Buchanan, alias Howgate. Assassination in Ireland. London, June 25.—A party of assassins in dis-gulae fired from a carbine a charge of sings into the shoulder of Thomas Magaghey, a constabulary pendence at Kilkeelan, near Athloy, County Beati. Megaghey was sliving at the time in the Littlem of the baye-house of a wealthy farmer. See was last reported to be dying. POLITICAL POINTS.

California Bourbons-The Full Ticket-Nominations for Congress.

Ban Francisco, June 25.—General Rescrapt has been renominated by acclamation for Congress in the first district.

been renominated by acclamation for Congress in the first district.

The Democratic State convention at San Jose has nominated John Daggett for lieutonant-governor by acclamation. The Democratic Congressional delegates of the fourth district have nominated P. D. Tulley, of Gilroy, for Congress sithout opposition. The third railroad district convention has nominated W. W. Foote, of Alameda, for railroad commission. In the fourth district the board of equalization convention mominated John Markley, of Stanislaus. The second district membrated William M. Crucher as member of the same. On reassembling Saturday afternoon the Democratic convention went into nomination for two Congressmen eat-large. The fillowing-named gentlemen were placed in nomination. J. R. Olasscock, of Alameda; W. T. Wallace and C. A. Susane, of San Prancisco, and J. E. Murphy, of Del Norte. The first ballot resulted in the nomination of Moors. Ginsscock and Sumner by the following vote: Glasscock, 318; Sumner, 221; Murphy, 204, and Wallace, 185.

In the Domocratic State convention yesterday G. P. Dun, ex-auditor of San Francisco, was nominated for comptroller; Thomas L. Thompson, of Sonora, for secretary of state; Mr. Baldwin, of san Joaquin, for attorney-general; Professor W. T. Wilcker, of Alameda, for superintendent of public instruction; J. W. McCarthy, of Sanislaus, for cerk of the supreme court, and Mr. Wiley, of San Diego, for surveyor-general. The convention then adjourned size tile.

Fort.Asn. Mr., June 25.—A meeting of Prohibitionists was held here Saturday. Insamuch as the temperance plank was included in the Republican platform. It was not deemed advisable to make a separate nomination. This seminastic represents the Neal Dow wing of the Prohibitionists.

make a separate nomination. This sentiment represents the Neal Bow wing of the Prohibitionism.

AUGUSTA. GA., June 25.—A mass meeting of Democrats of Bichmond County elected delegates to the gubernatorial and congressional convention saturday. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Alexander H. ste-pleus for governor and James C. C. Black for Congress from the eighth district.

Boston, June 25.—Congressman Selwyn Z. Bowman, in reply to letters received from the employes of the Charlestown navy-yard, who have received the accessment circular, says that any idea of compulsory contributions is, in his opinion, not only foreign to the blees of the Congressional Committee, but also entirely opp-sed to the judgment of the people and to his own judgment of what is right and proper. They are at liberty, like any other citizen or any employed in private business, to contribute or not contribute for political purposes without being affected thereby in business or emment, or otherwise.

DES Mones, Towa, June 25.—The chairmen of the prohibition amendment and anti-prohibition amendment committees in this State have joined in a circular to the voters of the State asking each voter when depositing his ballot on election day to drep into another box to be provided a contribution for the sufferers by the cyclone. The money is to be taken charge of by the judges of election and forwarded to the governor for distribution.

ECYPTIAN MATTERS.

The Conference in Nession at Constanti-nople-Latest Pacts.

ALEXANDRIA, June 25.—The Khediyo has writ-ALEXANDRIA, June 25.—The Khedive has written to Ragheb Pasha, president of the council, recapitulating the recent events in Egypt, which the Khedive describes as deplorable. He points out that notwithstanding his assurances foreigners continue to abandon Egypt; that commercial affairs are at a standstill; that specie is being hastily withdrawn; that there is a complete absence of credit, and that an enormous loss is thus caused to the continty. He declares that a strict searching liquity must be field, and he commands Ragheb Pasha carnestly to consider the best means of finding out the causes that led to the catastrophe in Alexandria, which he says might have been avoided by timely measures. He arges Ragheb Pasha to discover the names of the promoters of the riot and of their accomplices with a view to their severe punishment. The Khedive says it is absolutely necessary that measures be taken for the re-establishment of friendly relations between the natives and Europeans for the maintenance of order and for the recumption of business, on which the prosperity of the country depends.

Constantinoping, June 28.—At the sitting of the

depends.
Constantinoriz, June 25.—At the sitting of the conference to-day the sovereign rights of the sulfan over Egypt were discussed and confirmed.
Alexander and confirmed the order of Medicale of the first-class upon Arabi Pasha. He has also presented the Khedive with a souvenir in diamonds, and conferred upon Sulfan Pasha and distinction of high rank. Ragheb Pasha has telegraphed the Count de Lessepa contradicting the report that the Sucz Caual is in danger.

Saltan Pashs a distinction of high rank. Ragheb Pashs has telegraphed the Count de Lesseps contracticiting the report that the Sucz Ceual is in danger.

Constantinoria, June 25.—Baron de Ring, formerly Freuch consul genoral in Expyt, has artived here. He will assist the Marquis de Noailles, the French ambassador, in the conference. Count to the conference, expressed to the Porte on the conference was not on the conference was not on the state and the best of results for Turkey and the powers. The conference was not on the Porte on the state of the conference was not one as the place of meeting is order easily to obtain as the place of meeting is order easily to obtain the place of meeting is order easily to obtain the place of meeting is order easily to obtain its received to assume the responsibility of the protect of the place of meeting is order easily to obtain its received to assume the responsibility of the protect of the place of meeting is order easily to the protect of the place of meeting is order easily to obtain its received to assume the responsibility of the protect of the place of th

Lafayette College.

Easton, Pa., June 25.—The annual commencement exercises and semi-centennial celebration at Lafayette College began to-day. President Cattell Lafayotte College began to-day. President Cattell delivered the baccalaureate address this morning in the college chapel. This afternoon the Brainerd Society held its annual meeting and decleated its new Ball. Rev. John Fox, of Easton, delivered the dedicatory address. This evening in the First Presbyterian Church Rev. Alfred H. Kellogg, of Detroit, delivered a memorial sermon on the late Dr. Lyman Coloman, a professor in Lafayette College for twenty years. The attendance of alumnisticates and will be greatly increased during commencement week.

The Hamilton Palace Sale. London, June 25.—The total amount realized by the Hamilton Palace sale on Saturday was £25,805. The National Gallery bought the following pictures: The Assumption of the Virgin, by Bottleelli for £4,770; the Adoration of the Mage, £1,627, and the Story of Myrrha, by Glorgione, £1,427.

City of Maxico, June 25.—The primary elections for deputies and for half the whole number of senators in the next congress took place to-day. The final elections will take place on the 9th of July. Everything passed off quietly here.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

oned the university race until July 1.

There were forty-four deaths at Havana reliow fever during the week ended Friday. -The Neal Dow wing of the Maine Prohibition -Two free swimming baths, given by Erastos Wiman, of New York, were presented to Toronto saturday.

of village rufflams.

—William A. Clark, a mounted policeman of Recoklyn, shot and fatally injured Charles Reddeld, aged 21, who assaulted him.

—John Doyle, an Irishman, aged 45, fell o er an

mbankment on Boundary avenue, Baltimore, and sruke his neck. His dead body was found yesterday norming where he full.

—The will of Mrs. Eleanor Parker Long, filed in Philadelphia, gives £10,090 for the establishment of an industrial home for orphan girls, preference to be given to daughters of soldiers.

—Saturday was a had day for the favorites at the Sheepshead Say racing-course, on Coney Island. Only one out of five came in winner. The winners were Captey B. Adalgim, Kono, Infaita, and Kitty

-Eimer Helmbold, ared 30 stabbed himself in New

-Eimer Heimbold, aged 2b, stabbed himself in New York, Sunday night, attempting saicide. He has brooded over imaginary troubles, He is a see of the eccentric H. Tr. Hembold, now in a Philadelphia Lunatic Asylum.

-In the regains at Pawincket Saturday Henry Kirby, of the Narragonseet Boat Club, of Providence, R. I., won the champianishly of the State, defauling Dempsey, of Philadelphia; O'Ne'l, of Choises, O'Brien, of Boston, and Appley, of Pawincket.

-Governor Cornell has appointed a commission, consisting of General Quincy A. Glimore, of the United States Army; George B. Pest, of New York, and Professor Charles Rabenck, of Cornell University, its survey the new capitol to determine as to its

GUITEAU'S BROTHER

MAKES ANOTHER EFFORT TO SAVE

Be Presented to the President To-Day-A Number of Letters Never Before Brought to Light.

John W. Guiteau arrived in the city yesterday John W. Guitesu arrived in the city yesternay morning, and spent the greater portion of the day and avening in consultation with Mr. Reed, the coursel for his brother. The main object of his visit is to place in the hands of Mr. Reed a series of letters, which have been printed in a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, and which it is his purpose to lay before the President and Cabinet to-day. The first rawe of the number of the reach the second in the following the property of the pamphlet contains the following

my brother to his father, dated April 10, 1800, it has never before been published. The correspondence consists:

First—off my letters to George Scoville, previous to the commencement of the trial of my brother, in which I indicated to him certain lacts in my brother's life as evidence of his Insanity, but which his counsel did not introduce on the trial. Second—Lotters which passed between my father, commencing in 1805, and John H. Neyes and other members of the Oneida community, concerning my brother's life sand mental condition, in which it is distinctly stated that he then "show d signs of insanity." "was partially insane, and would become hopolessly so," "that the form of his insanity was such that he might become both and the standing as all the my sany time a sly, cumning desponde," and other similar expressions and opinions, showing that he was approaching, or actually in an insane condition for many years.

Third—Correspondence concerning and from him to 1871 and 1872 when he was in California.

Fourth—Letters which passed between Mr. Scoville, myself, and Gen, rall Sutter in reference to General Butter's having charge of the defense, Fifth—Other letters and papers bearing upon the questions at issue.

But tew if any, of these papers could be intro-

General Butler's having charge of the defense. "Fifth—Other letters and papers bearing upon the questions at issue."

But tew, if any, of these papers could be introduced as evidence in a court of law, but the facts referred to in the ordinary course of correspondence elserly indicate the mental candition of my brother from 1855 to 1889, and show that, under proper management, the proof of his insanity could have been obtained on the trial, had not his attorney refused to enter upon the most critical portion of his life and subpened those who knew most about him, at a time when they had repeatedly pronounced him insane.

I do not propose any extended comments or criticisms, but have submitted these letters and papers as the shortest and easiest way to present the facts they refer to. It seems to me that they are a sufficient indication of what may now be proved by living wine-ses, or by properly authenticated evidence admissible before a commission de lumdice inquirende, if not in a court of law, and consistent with good faith to the nation and all-the interests involved, fully authorize a stay of the execution of the sentence of death upon a man who, without doubt, is permanently insane and was so for many years before he fired the fatal shot of July 2, 1882.

There is now no time for making an argument in writing, but I shall be grateful if the Pre-ident will allow me an audience before a decision is reached, that I may make a brief statement of my brother's unfortunate life, which will explain much of what now appears to his disadvantage.

Very respectfully, John N. Guttran.

The first four letters comprise communications from John W. Gutleau to Mr. Scoville, to his sister, and from a New Jersey friend, "T. L. P.," on the subject of the approaching trial, and are dated in October and November, 1881. Regarding the efforts to

as counsel for Guiteau, John W. Guiteau wrote Mr. Scoville on October 17, 1881, as follows: "I have just had an interview with General Butler at his office. He says no man can prepare the case for trial as it should be inside of two or three months; that he has professional engagements and trials for some weeks yet that will occupy his time. I had been given the impression that the General thought acquittal was possible; and I thought he seemed as though he would make the defense, and I asked him the direct question, "If the case could be postponed long enough to enable him to prepare, and evidence of my brother's insmity could be produced, would he undertake to act as his counsel?" He said, "Get the case postponed. I will be in Washington next Thursday. See methere and I will give you an answer." I think he means to take the case if you want him to and can get it postponed. I understand he is literested in the case. He understands there is no money in it. He has been urged by several parties to undertake it."

To this Mr. Scoville made reply the next day as

risable to pay him money—at least we think it best not to do so without first consulting you about it.

"In my private conferences with him be has taken the ground that God sent him here against his own wish, and that now there was a necessity upon him to stay, and a heavy woo if he did not. He has said repeatedly to me that he should not leave here unless the Community forcibly ejected him, and in that event the woe would pass from him to then, as it did upon the Jews of old for ejecting Christ.
The truth about this matter is, that we consider that there is so much evidence of an unsound insane mind in all this, that we are unwilling to take the responsibility of paying him his money without your advice or perhaps your presence." Under date of April 5, 1856, E. H. Hamilton also writes to Guiteau's father. In spessing of his son's mental condition he said: "His communication I will have copied and inclose to you, as I think it will show you better than anything else I can write, the spirit he is under. I could not say that he was insane now, but he has a monomania that may possibly make him insane." Then follows the letter of Charles J. Guiteau to his father on the subject of ciablishing a theocratic daily in New York city, containing the following remarkable clause. "However presumptuous it may seem, I am nevertheless contrained to confess the truth about myself. Therefore I say boddy that I claim inspiration. I claim that I am iff the ampley of Jesus Christ & Co., the very ablest and strongest firm in the universe, and that what I can do is limited only by their power and purpose."

On February 4, 1868, J. H. Noy 2, the head of the Oneida Community, wrote to L. W. Guiteau, and asys: "I have reason to believe, however, that Charles is doing his best to stir up hostility against in the newspaper world, but with poor success. It seems to me that the best thing you can do at this time is to write him a kind, fatherly letter, retting before him the follow fin scourse, and oppining to him the door of repetuance and

deprived of the power of doing mischief the better."

Under date of March 30, 1873, L. W. Guiteau wrote to John W., and makes the following reference to his son, Charles J. Guiteau:

"The only possible excuse I can render for him is thus the is insance—indeed if I was called as a witness upon the stand I am inclined to think I should testify that he is assolutely insanc and is hardly responsible for his acts. My own impression is that unless something shall stop him in his fally and mad career he will become hope lessly insanc and u fit subject for the lunattle sayium. His insanity is of a character that he is as likely to become a sty, cunning desperado as anything."

Then follows a series of communications and notes received from Charles Guiteau by his brother, John W., during the trial and after his sentence. The pamphlet concludes with the following

REMARKABLE LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT:

"Mr. Reed has just informed me that Justice Bradley has denied my application for a habous corpus. I am somewhat surprised, as it would seem to be contrary to law.
"Boire Mr. Heed came i hadjust finished a long talk with our mutual and very dear friend, the Rev. Dr. Hicks. I desire him to express to you my views and feelings as to my position.
"I am entitled to a full pardon; but I am willing to wait for the public to be educated up to my views and feelings in the matter. In the meantime, I suffer it boods as a pairiot.

"I have concluded to acquisece in Mr. Reed's suggestion that you respite me until Jenuary, so the case can be heard by the Supreme Court in full bench.
"I understand public opinion is changing in REMARKABLE LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT:

my avor, and so sample, it may be stit turner enlightened as to my inspiration.

"I am willing to die for my inspiration, but it will make terrible reckoning for you and this Nation. I made you, and saved the American people great frouble. And the least you can do is to let me go; but I appreciate your delicate position, and I sin willing to stay here until January, if necessary.

"I am God's man in this matter. This is dead "I am God's man in this matter. This is dead sure.
"In Saturday's Sur I published a poem on 'God's Ways,' to which I call your critical attention. It is true, every word, so help me God.
"With great respect, very sincerely and cordials," "U. S. Jail, Washington, D. C., June 19, 1882."

"U. S. Jail, Washington, D. C., June 19, 1882."

THE STRIKERS QUIET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1882.

THE STRIKERS QUIET.

They show a Determination to Stick for Better Pay.

Baltimoni, Mn., June 25.—The grain handlers struck Saturday morning for an advance of 25 per cent. for unloading grain-laden vesse's. They have been receiving eighty cents per 100 bushels. The demand was refused.

Philadelinia, June 25.—Owing to the labor troubles in Jersey City the Pennyirania Bailroad Company will transfer the freight shipments to South Amboy by the old rouse. The railread officials soy that at this time, when retrouchment has been the rule, the demands of the strikers will certainly not be seceeded to. The company claims to be able to get stifficient inborers to prevent any material delays in handling of freight. June 27 City, N. J., June 25.—The situation caused by the strike of the longshorement and freight handlers remains unchanged. The stiffacts are orderly and well belaved. The night switchmen and brakemen in the Jersey City yards joined the strike last night, and demands the uniform restoration of the 10 per cent. taken of their wages a few years ago. The men state that the 10 per cent, was restored to a choson few, lucky enough to have relations in power, while the great mi-jority lave been put off willsdefusive promises. The abilition of all Sandsy week is spoken of as the next thing that may be demanded.

Pittenura, June 25.—Both sides in the iron strike are firm, and appear to have selftled down for a long fight. The latest rumor is that the Ætna Iron Works will shorily resume with non-union men. For some days there have been rumors of an intended strike by loconotive singheers. Inquiry fails to confirm the rumor. One engineer said: "We think we ought to have a sight increase in our pay; but this is no time to prefer such a demand, and I know that no proposal to go out has been dies seed in our councils for some time. The railreads are not earning large revenues, and it would be an ill-advised action to make demands at this time.

St. Louis, June 25.—The junior four-oared shell race, which was won Friday by the Minnesotas

The Eurilingtons won easily in 15 minutes 41% seconds.

For the senior pair sculls the starters were: Standish and Cogg, of the Excelsior Club, of Detroit, and two crews from Burlington, Ransom and Marshall and Phelps and Parsons. A good start was made, when Ransom and Marshall pulled into the boat-house, reserving them selves for the six-oared barge race. It was an even race to the turn, when the Excelsiors forged ahead very fast and won easily. Time, 15 minutes 31% seconds.

Wrecking the Sprague Estate.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 23.—The fight for the prague estate is narrowed down to a fine point. The Sprague board of directors, appointed at the recent meeting of the creditors, met Saturday and organized for future work. The post-office synorganized for future work. The post-office syndicate were in session at the same hour, and also periceted an organization. The syndicate have adopted new tactics. Failing to secure the assistance of the national banks, they have resorted to a little subterfuze the banks transferring their syndicate. This will no doubt lead to further litigation, as General Butler foresaw this step and is prepared to meet it to the court. It has now come to a rule or ruin light, which means more lawsuits and the total wrecking of the estate. The old political encomies of the Spragues are at the bottom of this matter, and are determined that the war governor of Rhode Island shall be stripped of everything, and to wreek him they are wrecking the fortunes of the entire family.

PROVIDENCE, June 25.—In the supreme court Saturday the contempt case of Wilbour, Jackson & Co., who were ordered by the court to pay to Mr. Chaffee, the trustee of the Sprague estates, \$7,500 for failure to bid as agreed, was continued two weeks.

The University of Virginia.

CHARLOTIESVILLE, VA., June 25.—The commencement exercises of the University of Virguia were inaugurated this evening by the delivery of the annual sermon before the Noung Men's Christian Association at 50 clock by the Rev. Dr. John Landing Marrows of Norfolk Va. The large public hall was Association at 80 clock by the Rev. D. John Lansing Burrows, of Norfolk, Va. The large public hall was crowded by citizans of Charlottesville and vicinity, together with many distinguished persons from a distance. After prayer and a hyun by the university choir, composed of some of the best musical talent among the students, the distinguished divine announced as his subject "Reckless Distinctiveness," basing his remarks upon a portion of Jersmiah, xi. 19: "Let us destroy the tree with the fruits thereof." The setmen was a clear and powerful discussion of modern akepticism, showing its mischleviousness, vanity, and folly assentrated with the benigh influence of Christianity.

More News from Brave Melville.

New York, June 25.—The Heraid has received the following from London: Engineer Melville telegraphs from Yakutock, under date of April 10, telegraphs from Yakutock, under date of April 10, as follows: "I have searched the coast from the river Alaenk to the river Jana, but have found no traces of the second outer or Lieutenant Chipp's party. I have buried the remains of De Long, Ambler, Collins, Lee, Gortz, Dressler, Knack, Ivorsen, Boyd, and Ah Lom. I have secured every paper pertaining to the expedition. Ereckson and the Indian Alexie had already been buried in the river Lena. I am now en route to Irkutsk."

VIENNA, June 25.—Steinitz and Winawer, who tied for the first place with twenty-four games each in the International chees tournament, which closed here on Wednesday, played off yesterday. Steinitz beat Winawer, and the first and second prizes were therefore divided between them, each receiving £152.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

JUSTICE WOOD'S family will go to Mount Desert. D. W. McLain, of Philadelphia, is at the St. Marc. J. B. McConwick, of Cincinnati, is a guest at Will-

JUDGE WILLIAM HALE, of Iowa, is registered at the Ebblit. Hon. June S. Black is at the Ebbitt, and will spend a few days in the city. John M. Brown, a con of ex-Governor Brown, of

and wife, have pariors at Wormtoy's.

W. H. Frazen, of Ottawa, Canada, and Orlando L.
Stewart, of New York, are at Willard's.

E. T. Frzaratick, of New York, and Fred H.
Wines, of Springfield, Ill., are at the Riggs.

Hewett, of New York, are registered at Willard's. GEORGE M. MASON, of Cleveland, Obio, F. B. Hamstead, of New York, are stopping at the Metro-

MR. WILLIAM, of Charleston, S. C., are stopping at Wormley's.

MR. WILLIAM E. Bralding and his son Berret left yesterday morning for Bedford Alum Springs for a ten days stay.

JOHN B. PAIRLY, of Charleston, S. C., and Auson L. BITIS, of New York, are among the recent arrivals at the Artimaton.

News, and the son-in-law of General N. L. Jeffries, is a guest at the Arillagton. a guest at the Arilington.

MR. H. D. KLEINMAN, a prominent young merchant of New York city, is stopping with some friends in this city for a short time.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN E. KENNA, of West Vir-

and lately connected with several theatrical compa-nies as advance agent, is chewing toothpicks at the

ince his accident than he did before; his enforced eat did him good. He is now enabled to go to the House every day.

Mis. 8, Osines Donestus and her daughter, who Miss. R. Conner Domestics and her daughter, who are spending a few days at the Aribigton, were the guests of the President's son, Mr. C. A. Aribur, Ir, at dinner at the White House last evening.

Hox. John T. Heant, who represents the interest of the State of Missouri in the bala no due that State for the services of officers and privates who served in the United States milital during the late war, is a guest at the Ebbit.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT YESTERDAY.

A CALORIC CORKER.

The Way the Torrid Rays of Old Sol Beat Upon the Heads of the Faithful-Usual Tarms From the Oldest Inhabitants-The Heat Elsewhere, &c.

filled nests yesterday morning and beheld in the east the sliver tidings of another day; when the east the silver tidings of another day; when the picturesque milk wagon trundied in from the laurel-lined roads laden down with cans of lacteal fluid and aqua pura, and when the faithful followers of the gospel wended their way toward the house wherein they had so often dozed beneath the pare teaching of their pastor, old Sol put on a couple of extra frills, the thermometer hitched up its trousers and smiled a hopeful 1-amgoing-to-have-some-fun-by-and-by smile, and then the atmosphere began to grow warm and the multitude began to profanely and profusely perspire. Ancient citizens, whose calm cuttele ever shone with the purity of a marble-top counter, turned slowly and circumspectly red, and the red-der they got the hurder they swore, until the towaresembed a circum full of bipedular lobsters having a swearing match.

der they got the harder they swore, until the town resembled a circus full of bipedular lobaters having a swearing match.

THE NAN WHO DIDG'T GUSS
all the way down the chromatic scale yesterday decreves to be canonized and gut in the same category with the twelve apostles. There was no getting away from the heat cither. When it saw a fat mortal working away at a paim-leaf fan it would hustle around and sirike old corpoleracy so forcibly that every pore would instantly become a minute waterfall with a capacity of eighty drops a second. Everybody who had the necessary lucre cither went down the river on an excursion or out in the country, but the large majority remained in town, and either rode up and down on the open cars or roosted around in sindy places. Several religious inhabitants, in endeavoring to cross the Avenue, became mired in the deligited concrete, whose hard heart had become softened by the sympathetic can see of the sun, sud were only rescued by heroic pudestrians, mostly Craic reporters, whose large feet precluded the possibility of their being mired in anything loss than the Alannic.

THE NOST ENVIED MAN IN TOWN was the man with the red flamed shirt, who drives an ice wagon, and the same man was also an exasperating plenie. The population who were perspiring to death when clad in mothing just rose up and howled when they saw the vendor of congoaled Kidwell Bottoms bothing along as sernely as though the thermometer had not gone stark, staring cray, and not even carrying a fan. As usual, on occasions of extryme weather, the old inhabitants assembled together to its away the time, and it was the good fortune of the long-legged reporter of THE REPUBLICAN to run across a party of them

old Colonel Caloric, Mejor Mumps, General Fan-dango, and some other equally famous men were stitling in front of Willard's, when some one re-

dango, and some other equally famous men were sitting in front of Willard's, when some one remarked:

"Phew! this 'ere's wot I call hot."

"Hot, sah!" ejaculated Colonel Caloric, with surprise. "Why, blers my eyes, ef yow hed ben down in Tennes-ee in that ere ewenful summer o' '56 you'd think terday es frigid ex er blizzard. Wun day in July it begun ter get wom early in ther mernin. By twelve er-clock the a'r woz so wom thet their trees begun ter shrivel up; the prass tirred ex brown ex er groun'neg an befo' fo' clock thar wa'ut no mo' green in ther lan'scape then thar is in my eye this minnit. Twas powerful hot, I tell yer." As the Colonel ceased and rolled his quid over in his mouth, Major Mumps remarked "That was pretty warm, clonel; pretty warm; but I am alraid the truthful Roland I am about to size up against your Oliver will be more wonderful. In 1867 I paid a visit to Calcutta for the purpose of introducing a new method for the preservation of jungles. On the 28th of July the air, which all along had been about 270° Fabrenheit, grew warmer still, and that afternoon there was a most wonderful exhibition of the power of the elements. A 'sunge black man was conveying a block of grante up the street near my residence, when suddenly his borden seemed to stip, and, geutlemen, as sure as I sit here.

THAT GRANTE ELOCK MELTED.

and ran off that nigger's back as slick as an eel. My attendants were engaged all that day in puting out the fires that the sun's rays continually ignited on my bungaloo. The day before I had been weighed, and tipped the beam at 185 pounds; that evening, gentlemen, I discovered I had perspired away to an even 160 pounds."

General Fandango was nothing dannied by the major's romance, and quietly said: "Yow gennermen may magnine thet yow have seen hot weather, but ef yow hed been with me in Montany yee befo' lay yow 'un' as seen some heat. Theer ain't no use er talkin about it. The water of ther lakes begun ter bile, and of the power of the dim back to the office only to find the local forc

months."
This settled The Republican man, and he bled him back to the office only to find the local force and compositors indulging in a grand trade against the swarms of moths, beetles, and bugs that had invaded the office in a mad desire to get burned up. It was simply feetherin. Old Chloride. that had invaded the office in a mad desire to get burned up. It wassimply frightful. Old Chloride of Sodium remarked. "If these bugs don't want to be chewed up, they'd better keep out of my mouth." The guileless Marquis blandly said, "Blarat these blarated bugs! America is nothing, ye know, but a congregation of annoyances." Esculapius did not say anything but did nobly in vivisacting vagrant beetles. Lead Mine, Tar Boiler, and the Pet merely said, "Damn it," but the compositors shrieked and howled until a posse of officers came in under the impression that somebody was murdering the Flamingo with a porous plaster.

THE RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER.

THE RANGE OF THE THERMONETER
was as wide as a new style hat, and ran from 45°
to 36°, although it seemed to be 9,500. The
weather, however, was phenomenally warm all
ever the country. In New York, Albany, and
Portland, Me., the thermometer reached 90°; 8t.
Louis, Pittsburg, and Baitimore, 97°; Nashville,
Charlotte, and Norfolk, 96°; Eagle Pass and Fort
Coucho, Texas, 101°, and Lynchburg, 96°. The
Weather Bureau happily presages cooler weather
for this evening, which, if it comes, will entitle
General Hazon tes a medal.

Næw York, June 25.—The persons were prostrated by heat in this city to-day. A man and a
woman died from sunstroke in Brooklyn.

Næw York, June 25.—The thermometer at 3:30
p. m. to-day stood at 98°. The average for the
twenly-four hours to midnight was 85°.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Board of Visitors.

The report of the board of visitors to the Naval Academy for this year was made public Saturday afternoon by Secretary Chandler. , In opening, the board commends the value of the institution to beard commends the vatue of the instituten to the country and service and refers to the high standard of the course of instruction. A new engine and boilers should be provided in the steam department, as that in use is obsolete. The Superintendent's residence, which was built about 1720, is insecure and in danger of failting. The old cadet quariers and recibition ball are in a dangerous condition, and should be removed, and new buildings are recommended on the present site. A new moss-hall and kitchen is recommended to be built and the new codet quariers arranged for officers' quariers so that all can be accommended in the condition is expressed at the thoroughness of the course of instruction in English studies, history, and law. Recommendation is made that new working models of the modern improvements in gans and gun-carriages shall be furnished for use, and also that a steam man-of-war be attached to the seadons, so that enders may be familiar with the practical working of the modern types of machinery and bollers, and also in gunnery. The stimulariation is specially commended, and attention called to Cap-ain Ramsay's order which established "conduct grades." The report closes as follows:

"Previous to 1852 candidates for admission were the country and service and refers to the high

BUSINESS OF CONGRESS. That Will Be Done Te-Day-Condition

of the Bills. In the Sensts the bankruptcy bill as the unfinished business has precedence over other legisla-tion, but as the Appropriation Committee are en-titled to the floor upon demand no reliable osti-nuise can be formed of the time which will be doitited to the floor upon demand no reliable estimate can be formed of the time which will be devoted to this measure before it is laid aside for the confideration of appropriation bills. The logislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, which was perfected in committee Saturday, will be reported to the Senate for priming to-day, and will probably be called up for consideration on Tuesday. The general deficiency bill will probably be ready by the time the legislative bill has been disposed of, and in the meantime other measures of general importance will remain in abeyance. The monotony of the merning hours to-day will be relieved by a discussion upon political assessments, and as the surject po sesses mome vitality at this time, and is one upon which party lines will be sharply drawn, it is not improbable that it will monopolize much time during the week which would otherwise be devoted to the calendar. At the adjournment of the House on Saturday it was understood that the Kelley bill, to reduce internal revenue is santon, the consideration of which was nearly finished in Committee of the Whole, should come up as unfinished business to-day. This day, however, has been set apart by special order of the House for the consideration of the Columbia Business (of Columbia Business to-Gaymilles on the District of Columbia.

sideration of the

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINES,
and as the Committee on the District of Columbia
have twice before given sway to other business,
they will to-day itsist upon the order of assignment immediately after the usual call of States
for the introduction of oills for reference. It the
House shall decide to sustain their demand (and it
is believed they will do so) the Kolley bill will go
over till Tuesday, when the morating hours will
be dispensed with and the bill will be passed
without much further discussion. The naval eppropriation bill will then be called up, and after if
the smadry civil as-propriation bill, which was completed in committee on Saturday. With the exception of these two bills which will probably be dispeased of by the House during
the coming week, all of the regular appropriation
bills have either become laws or are with the Senate of in conference. The fortifications, PostOffice, Indian, little deficiency, and agricultural
sppropriation bills have become laws. The Military Academy and the Army bills have been
agreed to in conference, and only require the signature of the President to become laws. The
consular and diplomatic bill has been sgreed to
in conference with the exception of the lim of
\$80,000 contingent fund to be used in the discretion of the President and the State Department.
The District of Columbia appropriation bill has

BERN PRACTICALLY AGREED DESTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS,

The District of Columbia appropriation bill has BEERN FRACTICALLY AGREED to in conference, and the river and harbor and deficiency bills are still with the Senate Committee on Appropriations. So far as the appropriation bills are concerned, it is now believed that an adjournment of Congress on the 10th of July may be practicable and possible, but there is a growing sentiment with the Republicans of the House that it would be unwise for the party to consent to an adjournment without disposing of the pending contested election cases, and it new seems quite probable that the South Carolina contested case of Smalls vs. Tillman will be caffed up in the House as soon as the remaining appropriation bills are disposed of. This, however, will not necessarily delay the adjournment, but will serve to take up the time of the House while the Senate is considering the appropriation bills. The extreme heat of the past few days has not been without effect, and the desire to reach an early adjournment is expressed on all sides.

GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES.

GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES.

Who Have Submitted Bids at the Vari

The following are the successful bidders for the supplies to the Government Printing Office; Rob-ert Boyd, mallets; Z. D. Gilman, drugs; Joseph E. Savago, telting, &c.; Francis Miller, paints; Martin & Butler, lubricating compound: John T. Mitchell, dry goods; W. W. Burdette, dry goods; Stott & Cromwell, sulphate of copper; N. T. Metzger & Bro., flour, sirup, &c.; R. C. M. Burton, awnings; J. Richard Riggles, glass; J. Bradley Adams, stationery. ings: J. Richard Riggles, glass; J. Bradley Adams, stationery.

The following are the bidders for supplying stationery for the War Department for the ensuing fiscal year: Chaffe & Callender, Glendale, Masse, Platter & Porter Manufacturing Company, Union-ville, Conn., Rowland & Robbins, C. S. Braisted, F. J. Brooks & Co., James R. Michael, New York Cetty, C. W. Thorn & Co., J. D. Free, Jr. Paret & Whittington, William Ballantyns & Son, G. A. Whitaker, Victor G. Pisher, James J. Chapman, Joseph L. Savage, J. Bradley Adams, Francis B. Mohun, Washington, D. C., Joseph H. Manm, George McDowell, & Co., Joseph H. Manm, George McDowell, & Co., Joseph H. Manm, George McDowell, & Co., Joseph G. Ditman, Charles L, Lockwood, Philadelphia, Fa.; William A, Davis, Roston, Mass., White, Corbin & Co., Rockville, Conn. The contract will be awarded by items, but will not be made until the appropriation bill for the purpose has been passed. The successful bidders, however, will be amounced shortly.

Bids for furnishing stationery for the Navy Department for the ensuing fiscal year were opened at the Navy Department stating stationery for the Navy Department were also opened. William H. Baum was the lowest bidder.

Proposals for furnishing fluct for the Navy Pe-partment were also opened. William II, Baum was the lowest bidder, Mr. J. Maury Dove was Saturday awarded the contract for supplying the War Department with coal for the coming ilseal year. MILITARY INSOLENCE.

The Arsenal Grounds Closed to a Sweltering Public Yesterday.

The authorities at the Washington Barracks (the old arsenal) are evidently intent on making themselves as obnoxious as possible to the citizens of Washington. These are the some sarraps that gave Mason a chance to become a meal for the rodents. Every Sunday during the summer for years it has been the custom of many persons desiring recreation to visit the ar-enal grounds, and pass away the time under the shady trees and along the river bank. Yesterday afternoon hundreds of persons seeking to escape the heat visited the arsenal, only to be denied admittance on the grounds that some injury had been recently done to the flowers and shrubbery. It is very remarkable how the few poor geraniums that miserably exist at the end of Four-and-a-half street suffer so terribly, when the more desirable plants that beautity our public parks have escaped. It is the prevalent opinion that the public were denied admittance yesterday from the military desire to be ill-natured and unaccommodating. gave Mason a chance to become a meal for the

Services were held yesterday at Ryland Chapel for the first time in the new lecture-room. In the inorning the new room was opened with impressive ceremonics. The hall has been enlarged, frescoed, and upholstered throughout, at a cost of freecoed, and upholstered throughout, at a cost of \$2,000; \$1,000 was collected yesterday morning and added to the provious contributions. The church is under no expense. At the regular services at it o'clock Roy. Mr. Norris preached, taking for his text: "What will you have me to do?" Acts, sixth chapter, minth verse. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon a special reunion was held, the programme consisting of singing and addre-ass by the pastor, superintendent of the Sunday School, Rev. Mr. Hays, a young theologian from Wisconsin, and others. At the evening services Rev. Mr. Cox preached a very interesting sermion.

A WIND MACHINE.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS IN MOTION.

Long Explanation of His First Lotter on Political Assessments-The Vaporings of a Fraud-Gilttering Generalities and Some Specious Pleadings.

NEW YORK, June 25.-The Hon. George William urtis has written the following to the Hon. Jay . Hubbell

Curtis has written the following to the Hon. Jay
A. Hubbell:

Hon. Jay A. Hubbell:

Hon. Jay A. Hubbell:

Sun: I have received your letter of the 22d instant, in which you comment upon the circular of the Civil-service Reform Association, advising certain employes of the government that they may render themselves liable to legal penalties should they yield to a requisition to pay a specified part of their salaries into the treasury of your committee. Upon this suggestion you remire: "The law is misstated in your circular, and the alarm you seek to create is without justification in the law. Your counsel, to whom you vaguely altude, either misunderstands or perverts it."

It seems to Mr. Howeven.

that a man who lives with his family upon 5500 or 2600 a year would find it much more alarming and confusing to be summoned to pay 2 per cent. of that amount than to be told that such payment might lead to legal trouble. If, indeed, there be any question of comparative maintness and honor in the transaction, it stikes me that virtually to threaten laborers in havy yards and elses here, clerks, ermid boys, and even women and eith, in the public office, to whom I am informed that circulars have been sont that they are in danger of di-missal if they do not surrender a past of their wages, is conduct quite as open to the charge of want of manifices and honor as the ast of warning such laborers that the law probably protects them segainst the demand.

YOU RENARK THAT YOU IMBAIN

"to seek protection and shelter behind any cover."
You will not, therefore, attempt to hide under the

such laborers that the law probably protects them against the demand.

YOU REMARK THAT YOU DISHAIN

"to seek protection and shelter behind any cover," You will not, therefore, attempt to hide under the pitiful pretence that the assessment of 2 per cent, or other specific sum levied by the Corgressional Committee is an invitation to make a "voluntery contribution." It is stated that 30,000 or more of the circulars of your committee have been sens out. I have personal knowledge of them as addressed to employes of the government from Kentucky to New England, and they are undoubted y daily mailed to every part of the Union.

THEY ARE SPARESTLY ADDRESSED exclusively to public employes, and those employes undoubtedly understand that the alternative is that of a syment or classical. The demand is issued by a committee which knows that such is the general understanding in the service. I once pleaded with a superior officer against the injustice of this assessment upon poor men carning small wages and reduced to dispair by the demand, and he told me hotly and plainly that for every one that did not wish to pay there were dry persons ready to take his place with all the neumbrances. It is not necessary for me to point out to you that this is practically a sale of the public service to the highest bidder; that it destroys the self-respect of the public employes, and that it is necessarily

FATAL TO HONSET FOLITIES

and economical administration. If the wages of the public service are too high let them be reduced. But by what right does a committee of an irresponsible club of members of Congress levy party toll upon the public maploys under pain of dismissio? You, sir, are chairman and treasurer of the Republican Congressional Committee. What party authority constituted that committee in what way is it responsible to the Republican congressional Committee. What party authority constituted that committee in what way is it responsible to the hencit of a party treasury, which I hold to be a perilous alme, it should be authori

a committee may demand 2 per cent. of wages

IT MAY EXTORT TWASTY PER CENT.

Under the same tener. Other similar committees
may do the same thing, and in fact the public omployes are now subject to various demands of the
kind. The memor thus coerced by irresponsible
committees is expended in ways of which there is
no public account. It becomes often a vast corruption fund, drawn from the public treasury by
the putty in power to secure its continued emitrel
of the government. This is a dangerous blow to
free institutions, and the general knowledge of
the abuse necessarily destroys popular confidence
in the honesty of el citions, and brings us face to
face with a catastrophe. Undoubtedly there are
legitimate political expenses for every party, and
in a free country everybody should be at liberty
to ald and to

in a free country everybody should be at morely to aild and to

REFUSE TO AID HIS PARTY.

But the public employees of the government are usually aclected in a way which practically deprives them of the liberty of giving or withholding such aid at their pleasure. If a man knows that he holds his place by personni favor, he will maturally propitiate that taver in order to retain his place. It was the knowledge that the liberty of the offischolder in this matter is thus impaired which led Congress to pass the act of protection to which our circular refers. That act recognizes as universal experience and the reason of the case shows, that a government employe whose family depends upon his wages is not deluted by the phrase "voluntary contribution," and fears that he cannot refuse to pay without taking the risk of diamiasal. His refused, indeed, would not be alsigned as the reason but it would be the research.

show, that a government employe whose family depends upon his wages is not deluded by the phrase "voluntary contribution," and fears that he cannot refuse to pay without taking the risk of dismissal. His refused, indeed, would not be alleged as the reason, but it would be the reason; AND TO SAY TO AN EMPLOYE as the circular of the congressional committee says that his "contribution will not be objected to in any official quarter," is micrely to tighten the screw. It is a hint to him that the demand is known and approved by these who can dismiss him. You assert your willingness to ask the Preal-dent to ask the opinion of the Attorney-General, But your circular has been sent to the employes in the Attorney-General's office, and it distincily assures them by necessary implication that the head of the office does not object. If you read the newspapers carefully you are aware of the very general public condemnation of the practice of political assessments, and they are condemned for the precise reason that such assessments are not what they pretend to be—"voluniary contributions," If you ask me to contribute to your treasury, I am a private citizen, and I can give or refuse without sufficing. But if you and your associates ask my neighbor, who is employed in the custom-house, for a contribution he feels that he is in danger if he declines. This is the infringement of the equal liberty of ettizens, which makes this practice edious, while its inevitable c. neoquencemake it threatening to the public welfare. The association of which I have the honor to be president will system to lawful effort to restore that equal liberty to ever critice.

President of he New York Civil Fore It form

SOCIAL INCIDENTS. Movements of Prominent People-The

Hegira to the Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Sumner H. Bodfish, of this cty, arrived at San Francisco last Tucsday. Mr. P. H. Christman and family will leave this norning for Asbury Park to spen i the summer. Mrs. Kauffman, wife of Mr. Kauffman, of the Ster, has gone to Waiertown, N. Y., to spend a few

department, as that in use is obsolete. The Superinconsistor for relation over of Indian. The solid state of the control of